principles, and our determination to do all in our wer to extend the time of residence requisite for invalization, to prevent the deportation by foreign thorities of criminals and pampers to our shores, and extend the constitutional limitation of birth new ex-ng as to the President of the United States to other hofficers, especially those entrusted with the very ve powers of diplomatic positions; this Council here-declares itself independent of that or any organiza-s which places these principles subordinate and undary to their pro-slavery objects and determina-se. Therefore—

ebrasks.

Rescived, That the interests of the whole country imeratively require the union and co-operation of the
seple of Massa-husetts and the free States, and we intite the co-operation of men of all parties in Massachusetts
and the free States to maintain and advance the
rinciples we represe.

i published.

Simon Brown.

Charles B. Hall.

Robert B. Hall.

Robert B. Hall.

Ply mouth,

H. B. Wheelright.

Bristol,

James E. Carpenter.

Norfok,

W. S. Thurston.

Charles A. Perry.

Franklin,

Bichard Gould.

Barnstaole,

Bavid Davis.

Dukes,

J. E. Conkey.

Hampshire,

J. E. Dodge.

Berkahire,

D. B. Smith.

Esex,

M. Trafton.

JOHN W. FOSIER, President.

to go farther on the subject or alsvery than we server went before. Only twe years ago, when the compromise massure as a settlement of the question of latvery: and the great mass of the community did acquiesce in those measures as a settlement of the question of alsvery: and the great mass of the community did acquiesce in them as that settlement, and on that pleige was the present national administration placed in power. Yet no sconer were they in power, than a selemn compact of the entire mation. And there are not not and offered the compact of the settlement of the settlement of the acquiesce in acquiesce in the acquiesce in the acquiesce in acquiesce

sections of the performance, which was been as a process of the performance, which was careful and the process of the performance which was been as a probable of the performance of the

cause of human liberty in America.

Let us abjure all that is narrow, bigotted, or intolsrant. Let us place the principles of the party in harmony with the democratic sentiment of the are, and we shall triumph. We may be defeated in 1856. I believe, however, if we are wise, we shall triumph in Massachusetts, in New England, and in all the free States. We shall elect the next Congress, committed to the policy of freedom. We shall elect a President of the United States, who will be true to the cause of human liberty, and those American ideas that underlie the American mission.

the American mission.

Mr. Augustus C. Carry, of Ipswich, Augustus O. Brewster, and others, accressed the meeting. NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

SPEECHES OF MESSES. BELL AND HALE, THE NEW UNITED STATES SENATORS, ON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY. In pursuance of a call signed by leading prominent members of the free soil party of the State of New Hampshire, a very large, intelligent and most respectable audience, comprising members of the House of Re presentatives and Senate, the Governor and Council, and several hundreds of the ladies and genilemen of Con-cord and vicinity, assembled at the Depot Hall, in Concord, N. H., on Wednesday evening, the 27th, at eight o'clock, to hear the Hon. James Bell and the Hon. John P. Hale, the new members elect to the Segate of the United States, express their views upon the great

questions now agitating the public mind.

Mr. Rollins, of Concord, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, reported the names of the following gentlemen as officers of the meeting:-

PRESIDENT.

Joel Eastman, of Conway.

J. C. Abbott, Manchester, R. C. Stevens, Merdith.

Mr. EASTMAN, on taking the chair, returned his ac knowledgments for the great honor conferred upon him, and said he would not detain the audience by any lengthy remarks, for he was well aware that the large and en thusiastic audience present had assembled to hear the very distinguished gentlemen recently elected to seats in the Senate of the United States. It was great cause for congratulation, in the election recently held by the Legislature of New Hampehire, that they had elected two distinguished gentlemen who will reflect so much honor upon the State, and whose sentiments were so nearly in accordance with the sentiments of a vast majority of the people of the State. (Applause.)

After briefly alluding to the question of the prohibition of slavery in New Hampshire, the Chairman con cluded by introducing the Hon. James Bell, Senator elect to the Senate of the United States, who spoke as

wish, I come before you to say something upon the great questions which now engage the public attention. It is hardly necessary that I should disclaim any purpose of assuming to direct public opinion, or of giving counsel to the many intelligent, well informed and able men whom I now see before me. I feel my own incompe-tence to any such attempt, and propose no more than clusions, hoping that they may be found in the main not to be in conflict with those of the enlightened people of this State. There can be no difficulty in the seple of this State. There can be no difficulty in the selection of topics, since ne man of common observation can fail to discover at once these which at this time engress the attention of all men who feel any concern for the welfare of the country. I propose to speak of the policy of extending the boundaries of our country by conquest or purchase, of the project of establishing in our unestiled Territories institutions modelled after those of the slaveholding States, and briefly of the squandering of the public lands, and of the discouragement of the internal development of the country and of free labor—subjects, as I conceive, far more intimately and closely connected than it would appear at a hasty glance. On most of these questions I am confident that you will agree with me that a most unwise, a

and any warrant is that instrument for this increase? Acquisitions made by conquest, it has sometime been said, are legitimate, secause conquest is a common incident of wer, but there is certainly no provision in the constitution of our frontiers by purchase. When Louisians, the continuation of our frontiers by purchase. When Louisians the continuation of the provision of the continuation of

interprise, its opponents being taken at we can prevent it by our opponition, reap any of the advantages from its originators shall never, so long as we can prevent it by our opponition, reap any of the advantages from its which they seek! its there any other chast with a control of the property of the control of the co

facilities. ; do not mean by what is termed a protective tariff, but by such discriminations in the imposts laid for revenue as to favor and encourage the industry of our own people. We may these give employment to thousands now often idie, not from choice but from necessity; give variety to our pursaits, a market for the products of our agricultural industry, and independence of foreigners for the necessaries of life. But the advocates of the system which I have been considering, which always looks a broad rather than at home, and to the extension of territory and its constitutional obtacles. They find authority in the constitutional obtacles. They find authority in the constitutional obtacles. They find authority in the constitution for the acquisition of half a continent, with mixed and heterogeneous mhabitants, but nose for any but a perfectly horizontal tariff, but the founders of our government certainly did not thus construs the system as one powerless for good, and only efficient for wrong. The wasting away of the great resource of the industrious classes, by sweeping grants of the public lands, and inviting over a promiscious foreign emigration, is directly connected with the system to which I have adverted. It has its parallel in the cases of interiduals, who as we all know are reacy to squancer in the proportion that they have made rapid acquisition to some mode aside from the orcinery jursuits of industry. The possession of the fertile unsettled lands of this country is, as we are all aware, one of the great facts which distinguishes our country from most other civilized countries. Much of our prosperity is to be attributed to this source. It is the great fund serving for a constant protection to the industrious, laboring classes. While it remains unexpenced, the yeoman, the independent freeholder cannot be reduced to the coedition of the hired laborer. It operates as a permanent insurance against the reduction of the prices of labor as in countries less fortunately sutuated, to the minimum amount w

them, at once, the protection of the saws and all civility. With pitch. But opitical priviles we may rightully with an infeling as well as in country. (Applause.) The Chambax then introduced to the meeting the Hon. John P. Hale, who, amid great and protonged a plause, took for stand and addressed the meeting, substantially as follows—

How. John P. Hale's SPECH.

It was my fortune, fallow cittiene, a few wenings since, to litera, in this hall, to a lecture from the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts (Henry Wilcon), in which he contrasted the America of 175° with the America of 1385, and I doubt not, even to those who had extraord the same of the same o men by your votes; and I thank you, women of New Hampshire, for what I value more than votes—the sympathy with which you have forwarded the glorious reformation in this State. (Great applause.) And I thank, too, my solitical opponents. (Laughter.) I teli you, a man of much greater talents than I possess would have sunk into insignificance, if it has not been for the pitless peltings which the hired minions of a corrupt administration have bestowed upon me. (Applause.) I actually begin to think that I occupy a pesition in the State something like the tree in the orchard which shows that it bears the best fruits by having all the clubs thrown at it. (Laughter.) So much for what is personal; and now let me come to the subject upon which I propose to speak. I want to speak of the past position of New Hampshire, because I desire to contrast it with the present. What was the position of New Hampshire in times past? Anti-slavery in 1820, when the Missouri Compromise was the great subject of discussion, the New Hampshire Legislature passed most stringent anti-slavery resolutions, by a vote of 193 yeas and no nays. New Hampshire followed this same line of policy down to 1850, when it remens as if the Legislature thought they had passed resolutions enough, and it was time to stop. They were going then to pass one for all, and that should stand for all the past, and speak to the future. Here it is:—

Resolved, That the people of this State are bound by necenjact, express or implied, to suffer the introduction of lavers into territory now free; and that they are unalterably opposed to the overetion of any Territory without its prohibition by positive liaw.

Unsiterable! That is a phrase which strictly belongs to the Most High. Everything alters but He. But the New Hampshire democracy felt they had make uch

compact, express or implied, to some the introduction of slewer into territory now free; and that they are unalterably opposed to the orection of any Torritory without its prohibition by positive law.

Unalterable! That is a phrase which strictly belongs to the Most ligh. Everything alters but He. But the New Hampshire democracy felt they had made such progress in grace as to have arrived at an unalterable sine. (Laughter.) Now the very position, which flies in the face of their unalterable sentiments of 1850, they declars in 1851 to be the very best thing which could have been done. In 1854 cause the Nebrassa bill, which passed notwithstanding the unalterable position of the New Hampshire democracy. What did they say about it? They said that acquisceence was the very onat possible thing to be applied. Of all the essences they preferred acquisceence. (Laughter.) I take issue with them there. Asquisescence is not the thing we were sent into the world to learn and practice—least of all the people of New Hampshire. May do not they acquiscee in the sterlity of their soil? Talk about vexing the unwilling earth with ploughs, harrows and spades: why not acquiscee, (laughter.) and let nature have her way? I suppose there were acquisecing politicians in 1776; but you do not find in the history of the Revolution that the men who threw overboard the test in Boston harbor, and who resisted the stamp act, were acquisseing men. Acquisceence was not the word you found upon the page of revolutionary history, but resistance. But it is not worth while to pursue this train of thought much farther. It was not only the opponents, but the firends, of the atministration who were beginning to feel that it was not well to acquise see in the encoughment of his administration for the state of Maine, held a few days since. In 1851 they undertook to express their opinion upon this Nebraska bill, and they had some acquisescing men. Acquise see in their convention. I understand that our democratic friends have in that State classed the menti

yesterday, and nominated the Hon. Issae Reed, of Wal-doboro', for Governor. The meeting was large and har monious. The resolutions are decidedly anti-Nebraska and anti-Know Nothing, and opposed to the present Liquer law, although in favor of stringent laws regu-

The Adultery Trials in Cincinnati.

gest that the benevolent call there and hear the touching tale of her griefs from her own lips.

The Adultery Trials in Chneinnati.

CONVICTION OF TWO CITIZENS—ONE A MINISTER AND TEMPERANCE LECTURES.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, June 28.]

Our readers have been apprized of the arrest of two persons, one charged with adultery, the other with fornication. The whole aftair has grown out of the abduction of a young girl, named Ellen Welh, from the residence of a gentieman named Billings, residing in Buttler county, under whose charge she had been placed by twe Directors of the House of Refuge. Dr Charles Grant, of this city, now a practitioner at the bar, was the gentleman charged with having, since the 25th day of May, unlawfully cobabited with her at the room of a certain Mary Jane Williams, on Vine, above Frith street; while Mr. Jonathan P. Broadwell, another well known citizen, in conjounction with Mary Jane Williams, was charged with termication. The cases were set to come off before Judge Pruden yesterday, and the Court convened at too P. M. to try them. The first was that against Mr. Grant, charged with adultery. Ellen is an extremely good looking girl, seventers pears of age, and of prepossessing appearance. Dr. Grant is thirty-five years old, but looks somewhat more ancient. He has, we believe, been rather an eloquent lecturer on temperance, besides having, at some previous epoch, been a minuter of the gospel. A jury was impannelled, but the defendant, in consequence of his lawyer, Mr. Hays not being present, declined making any detence.

No witnesses were called for the defence, and the jury retired, when, after being absent a tew minutes, they came into court with a verdict of guilty, at the same time expressing their wish that the girl should be sent back to the House of Refuge, a disposition, however, which had already been made of her.

The Court Jeelined passing sentence until the second case, charging Jonathan P. Broadwell and Mary Jane Williams with fornication, was heard, when, after a margumen

dungeon.

Judge Spoorer immediately filed a bill of exceptions.

The Court was crowded throughout the trial with deeply attentive audience.